

Senate RR MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. IX.—NO. 24.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

J. A. HEALEY & CO.

Christmas .. Groceries.

EVERYBODY requires them and the place to buy is where good honest value is given for the money. We are here for business with a choice stock. Those who have called are aware of that fact and our constantly increasing trade leads us to believe they have told it to their neighbors. To all we wish a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year and guarantee we can add to your pleasure by an inspection of our stock. Yours for 1897.

J. A. HEALEY & CO.

MAIN STREET.

Lumber : Yard

...AND...

. PLANING MILL .

All who want to help build up a home manufacturing industry should buy from us what material they want for house and carriage building, also

WOOD.

Corn Meal (per cwt.) \$1.75
Wheat " 2.00
Graham Flour " 2.00
Oat Chop " 1.60
Mixed Chop " 1.40
Corn Chop " 1.10

Sack extra. Price subject to change.
Please leave cash with order.

E. SIMPSON & CO.

P.S.—House to let. Weather strips for sale.

The Jubilee Store

Go to the Jubilee Store for...

Christmas
.. Candy.

It will pay you to buy your Christmas confectionery where you can get the newest and best. We have just received our stock of oranges, grapes, lemons, apples, bananas, etc., etc. See our line of toys and fancy goods. When shopping for Xmas call on us.

Miss McBride, Mgr.

2nd door south of Post Office.

OFFICIAL TIME CARDS WAGHORN'S GUIDE, 5¢

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1897.

HOLIDAY SEASON

HERE AGAIN and finds us ready with a large and varied stock of Fancy Goods suitable for 'Xmas Presents. Useful, Fancy and Ornamental.

Fancy glove and handkerchief boxes, very neat, \$1.50. Fancy necktie holders \$1.50 \$2.00, \$3.75. Photo cases, &c.

Dolls in china midgets, rubber, kid and wax from 2½c. up to 80c. Doll's chairs 25c. Dolls' beds, cradles, rockers.

We are showing a beautiful line of ladies' and children's silk embroidered handkerchiefs from 10c. up, also fancy handkerchief boxes, 3 in a box at 30c., 40c., 60c. and 90c. Fancy colored, bordered, white embroidered lawn, pure linen & silk hem stitched, all prices.

THIS season we are very pleased to place before our customers a larger and more varied line of fancy china, crockery, lamp and lamp goods than ever. A full assortment to choose from.

In china cups and saucers: children's from 15c. up, ladies' from 20c. up, gents' mustache 25c. up to \$1.00, child's cup, saucer and plate 25c. up. Bread and milk sets all prices.

In lamps we are showing some very handsome designs in brass. See the \$15.00 line. We have them as low as \$4.50, also glass and china, high stand, at \$1.25. \$2.50, \$3.00. Parlor lamps, complete, \$1.40, also at \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$2.75.

Now for a present for your wife, mother or sister. We would like to offer a few suggestions. A fur coat, fur cap, a muff, storm collar, fur scarf. Take a look through these lines and consider.

For home decorations we have some new lines in fancy tapestry, table covers, fringed linen with drawn work, chenille, fancy silks, scarfs, stamped covers for working, white linen for working and some grand values in tabling goods.

Customers will find our stock of men's furnishings complete in every department—underwear, hose, collars, cuffs, shirts, ties, handkerchiefs, gloves, mits, &c. &c.

We are showing grand values in fur goods. Men's fur coats, caps and gauntlets. When requiring any of the above lines inspect ours before you place your order.

Xmas Groceries.

Just placed in stock full lines of new fresh groceries for the holiday season; best quality and lowest prices. We would invite the people of Moose Jaw and surrounding country to see our stock and compare prices. A pleasure to show you through and quote prices.

ROBINSON & HAMILTON.

DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

NORTH-WEST DELEGATES IN SESSION AT REGINA.

Gratification Expressed at the Success of the Creamery Movement—Improvements Suggested to the Government—Statement of Year's Work Submitted by Prof. Robertson.

The most successful dairy conference ever held in the Territories met at Regina on Tuesday last week, lasting all day. The following places were represented: Grenfell, Qu'Appelle, Fort Qu'Appelle, Wolseley, Whitewood, Moosomin, Indian Head, Duck Lake, Moose Jaw, etc. No papers were read the subject of the conference being to ascertain the exact results of the different ways in which the Territorial creameries had been worked. With this in view the following questions have been submitted to the different creamery associations: 1. Number of inches of cream delivered? 2. Number of pounds of butter manufactured? 3. Number of routes and approximate length of each route and time allowed for travel? 4. Cost per route per mile? 5. Cost per lb. of butter? 6. Cost of local management? 7. Method of disposal of buttermilk and amount received per 100 lbs. 7. 8. Desirability of private hauling or hauling by route? 9. Desirability of director arranging for route hauling or otherwise? 10. Are the cream or collecting stations in your district a success? 11. Do you deliver any milk to your creamery and is it a success? 12. Can you suggest any improvement in any of the methods adopted by your association?

Professor Robertson has supplied the Dairymen's Association with the following results of the creameries within the area covered by the conference: Moose Jaw, 55 patrons, 35,276 inches cream, 49,265 pounds of butter, 191,127 pounds of milk, no return. Regina creamery, 74 patrons, 31,864 inches of cream, 30,502 lbs. butter, \$2,877 advanced to patrons. Qu'Appelle, 97 patrons, 27,020 in. cream, 25,960 lbs. butter, \$2,366 advanced to patrons. Indian Head, 61 patrons, 20,362 in. cream, 22,715 lbs. butter, no return. Yorkton, 112 patrons, 34,586 in. cream, 49,352 lbs. butter, \$4,663 advanced to patrons. Wolseley, 47 patrons, 5,888 in. cream, 19,074 lbs. butter, 339,330 lbs. milk, \$1,807 advanced to patrons. Grenfell, 80 patrons, 33,319 in. cream, 39,706 lbs. butter, \$3,579 advanced to patrons. Whitewood, 130 patrons, 48,908 in. cream, 46,871 lbs. of butter, \$4,312 advanced to patrons. Moosomin, 113 patrons, 35,331 in. cream, 31,583 lbs. butter, \$2,889 advanced to patrons. Totals—Patrons 769, inches cream 274,554, pounds of butter 314,928, pounds of milk 530,457, advanced to patrons \$22,493.

Mr. E. N. Hopkins, president of the Association, in welcoming the delegates said they were all assembled for mutual instruction and having the benefit of each other's experience. It was only by united efforts they could accomplish any amount of good, by meeting together and comparing their various experiences.

Mr. Thos. Grayson, Moosomin, said that he thought the patrons should be furnished with tests as soon as possible. He thought also that twice a week was often enough to deliver cream and in cool weather twice in three weeks.

Mr. John Hawkes, Whitewood, said they collected three times a week. Prof. Robertson had said that though the cost of three times a week was heavy, yet it paid by the better quality of the butter. In Whitewood they collected three times a week and they paid by the trip. Collecting the cream was better than having it brought in. It was important to give the farmers as little trouble as possible. Mr. Hawkes congratulated the Association upon the great advance made since it began.

Mr. R. R. Mitchell, Grenfell, said their creamery had been a success. They not only got good prices for their butter but the local prices went up and thus those farmers were benefited that did not belong to the creamery. They let their creamery routes by public auction, with the result that for their longest route, thirty miles, they paid \$2.75 the trip, and for their shortest \$1.15. Their creamery was in favor of hauling the cream. He did not think they could coax a farmer to bring in his cream. He would suggest that every farmer have a pass book in which would be entered the test every week, and he would also like to see a form of contract printed between the patrons and directors. He urged

upon every farmer to get a separator. He also thought they ought to be able to satisfy the local demand by selling butter in pound papers, selling in fifty pound lots.

Mr. W. Watson, Moose Jaw, said there was a difficulty about that. Prof. Robertson had entered into contracts with persons in Great Britain for the supply of a certain quantity of butter, and for that he relied upon the North-West creameries. It was important, therefore, that they should not fail him in the supply.

Mr. A. B. Bonapar, Wolseley, said that in many respects their creamery had been a success, but they were only in their infancy. A large part of the district was adapted to mixed farming but still they had extensive wheat growing areas. He would like some information about shareholders who had not paid up their shares and persons who had promised cows and had not kept their promises.

Mr. W. Braithwaite, Indian Head, said they had no difficulty in selling their buttermilk at ten cents per hundred pounds. They had route hauling but they allowed private hauling. He did not approve of it, however. It was not right or just to the Association. They had, however, to hold out inducements to the farmers to join them, but he should go away from that conference determined that it must be done away with. It was not right to pay for hauling cream and their wagons passing the doors of people who brought in their own cream and contributed nothing towards the expenses.

Mr. Moorsehouse, Moose Jaw, said that he believed that their creamery was the only one supplied by private hauling. It would be almost impossible to run routes in their district. The south was a ranching country. The north was devoted to wheat growing. Their district, to the south, extended a length of between sixty and seventy miles, and thus it was that farms hauled in their own cream. They had also received milk at the Moose Jaw creamery, but he did not think it would be so in the future as the quantity was rapidly decreasing and the quantity of cream was increasing. Most of the patrons in the district had had separators. There was very little deep setting, and of shallow setting none at all. He believed in selling butter locally, and they had sold about 11,000 pounds. If there was a good market he believed they should take advantage of it and sell at the best price. If they could get 20c. they would be doing well. It was the creamery that made the price for the butter maker and if the creamery could supply the town at a profit to the patrons they should do it.

Mr. A. M. McLean, Indian Head, said he did not represent his creamery, but an agricultural society. He said he was not quite clear as to route hauling. If he put a hundred cows into a creamery it seemed reasonable. They had about 11,000 pounds. If there was a good market he believed they should take advantage of it and sell at the best price. If they could get 20c. they would be doing well. It was the creamery that made the price for the butter maker and if the creamery could supply the town at a profit to the patrons they should do it.

Mr. W. Watson, Moose Jaw, suggested that a strong request should be made to Prof. Robertson, that instead of paying 4c. a pound to the Government, they should pay only 3c., especially at starting, when the patrons had such heavy expenses for tubs, separators, etc.; and he also thought the Government should give them a detailed statement of what everything cost, so that at the end of the term, when the Associations took over the creameries from the Government, they would know how they stood.

Mr. John Hawkes, Whitewood, agreed, and said the practice of pooling the proceeds of all creameries was not fair, as the creameries at Whitewood and such places were paying for little institutions in Alberta and for people with families they were a good thing and he wished them every success.

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A committee was then appointed to draft resolutions on the lines indicated by the discussion, and motions were accordingly submitted to the conference, advising that the same should be charged the same ratio for hauling, irrespective of distance; that in the interests of cleanliness, all buttermilk washings and refuse should be removed at least half a mile from the creamery; that cream haulers should be held responsible for all cream delivered by them to the factory; the universal adoption of separators and cream gathering, preferable to hauling milk; route hauling, wherever practicable, in preference to private hauling; a less sum than 4c. to be charged by the Government for making butter; arrangements to meet the local demand; a weekly statement of the butter test; a detailed statement from the Government of the cost of the plant and appliances. These motions were all carried unanimously, and a resolution, proposed by Mr. John Hawkes, expressing gratification at the success of the creamery movement in the North-West Territories was also agreed to, amid cheers, and the proceedings terminated.

The New Council.

The following is the result of Monday's election for the Council of 1898: H. Bedford 91, A. McDonald 86, J. H. Grayson 81, J. U. Munns 77, Wm. Hannah 74, J. A. Healey 65, Robert Beard 47, W. R. Campbell 21.

Only six Aldermen are required, therefore Messrs. Bedford, McDonald, Grayson, Munns, Hannah, and Healey will comprise Mayor Bogue's Council for 1898.

'Xmas Presents

JEWELERY.

Xmas Presents

IN...

PLANE MILL.

LEATHER GOODS ARE UP-TO-DATE

If you are in doubt as to the selection of a Xmas present just give us a call.

D. A. H. WATT.

W. C. SANDERS,

CONFECTONER.

Just received a fresh stock of...

'Xmas Confectionery,
Fruits, Cigars, Etc.

Webb's Toronto Chocolates, Watson's Candy, Grapes, Oranges, Quinces, Lemons, &c., Fraser & Stirtor's Cigars.

REDUCED PRICES FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Ontario Apples for Sale by the pound or barrel.

Fresh Oysters in Bulk or Served.

Curtains in tapestry. See this line at \$8.00, the latest.

Also chenille, lace, muslin and printed canton. Matts in Moquette at \$2.75, \$3.50, size 2½x5. Also tapestry and wool rugs, all sizes and prices we guarantee right.

Customers will find our stock of men's furnishings complete in every department—underwear, hose, collars, cuffs, shirts, ties, handkerchiefs, gloves, mits, &c. &c.

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ROBINSON & HAMILTON.

6 POCKET SHEET 100 PAGES 50c

WAGHORN'S GUIDE

A STRANGER AT THE DOLPHIN

Before he set out he handed his sword to the landlord to keep till his return. In a access of vinous sentiment that gentleman kissed the hilt. Templemore crossed the threshold of the Dolphin unarmed.

The night was fine, but the sky was streaked with trails of cloud, through which the stars shone fitfully like winking tapers. A chill wind was abroad. The inn-sign creaked to and fro like an unatched door, and from the marshes there rose a murmur of boding rushes and tremulous grass. Templemore made his way briskly downwards and turned his steps towards the castle, which he had appointed as the place of meeting.

This castle, which rose, a huge expanse on the plain, between Churches and Hillbury, was ruinous and desolate; a place built for defence which had never been assaulted, a stronghold impotent in its strength. It was haunted by birds and winds; at a time when the plains lay breathless under a July sun some stir of air always seemed to search out the circling masonry. At night it raised its protest to the stars, a protest of inutility, of an effort to combat an attack that never came; but since it had been raised for the defence of England, Templemore felt a friendly warmth towards the shadow which its great walls cast, and he approached it with a sense of comradeship.

He was at the place of meeting first, and had made the entire circuit of the walls twice before he was aware of a figure that moved quickly towards him. He stepped out into the moonlight and saluted it. Fuller returned his greeting stolidly and stood waiting.

"Let us walk in this direction," said Templemore; "the wind strikes cold, and it is as well to keep the blood moving."

"If we go this way we shall reach the farm in half an hour."

"Precisely what I should wish. I intended to go there after my interview with you; we will go together."

"I say," said Fuller, "that we had better settle our business first, and until then turn our backs upon the farm and walk towards Hillbury."

"You are prejudiced; but as you will. Towards Hillbury, then, Mr. Fuller, and let the step be brisk." They turned and paced together, while Templemore continued: "Now, my dear Mr. Fuller, let me be plain with you. I came down here to see your sister, and I saw her last night. That was an accident, but a most happy accident. I flattered myself that she was glad to see me; the child had not learned the trick of hiding her heart. I love her, Mr. Fuller, very dearly, and I have told her so. She asked me to see you. This afternoon you were not disposed, shall I say? to be reasonable. You were, perhaps, naturally annoyed to hear about that trifling matter of my name. I assure you that to-day I was going to tell your sister all about it, and to beg for a forgiveness which I cannot doubt she would have given. All that remains to be done is for you to take me back with you now, for she will surely await your return in great anxiety, and allow me to make my explanations for myself."

"In answer to that I have a message from my sister to you. I was to tell you that she knew Mr. Thorlark, but did not know, and did not wish to see, the Earl of Templemore; and she left the rest in my hands."

Templemore stopped in his walk, stooped and picked up something from the ground. "What is this?" he said. "Ah, a piece of rope."

"Left here by my shepherds. The men are careless; I will rate them over it."

Templemore walked on trailing the rope from his right hand. "So she gave you this message for me? What did you say to her before you dragged such words from her?"

"I said what it was my duty to say, to warn her."

"You are very fond of that word duty, Mr. Fuller. Did you think it your duty to her to impeach my honor before her, to suggest what she herself would never have suggested her mind by thinking of it?"

"I represented your position to her and the impossibility of any good springing from her present conduct."

"I am the old story. You wound where you would protect, and make a virtue of impulsive wounding motives. Sir, you have played the fool instead of the brother; you have made the child unhappy where it was your privilege to make her glad. I am ashamed of you. Because a man is labelled with a fault, is he therefore a devil and a cheat? Before you presume to advise, learn to be generous. You have done more harm than you can do good in the rest of your life. Talk to me of duty—pish!"

The Earl of Templemore was extremely angry. A vision of Sue's tearful eyes made the blood prickle into his face. He clenched too hard, partly because he clung to the demanding conviction that he was right, partly because he feared he might be wrong, and partly on account of the tone which Templemore had unconsciously assumed. They both stopped short and faced each other. The castle now half a mile away, stood heavily against the darkening clouds beside them a strongly built sheepfold that rose from the moonlit pasture.

"Your lordship man pish!" said Fuller, "as much as you like. I stand for my family, and as good blood as you own."

"As for the blood," said the other, "I grant you it's good enough. I am going to the farm at once to see her."

"You should," said Fuller.

"Prevent me then," said Templemore, grown quite cool again and turning his face toward Churchscape. Fuller laid a heavy hand upon his shoulder and drew him back.

"So, so," said Templemore softly, "we will try a fall. As we see, I am unarmed, and going to the farm you are anxious to prevent me. You give me when you are ready we will begin." He then threw the rope on the grass.

measured the distance between it and the hut with a careful eye, threw his body forward and closed with his antagonist.

Fuller had the advantage in strength. Templemore is the art and resources of the game. They swayed about beneath the stars like fantastic shadows; the constellations whirled before their eyes.

The pressure of Fuller's iron arm made Templemore's breath leave him in heavy jerks. The steam of their breathing veiled them in a moving mist.

Templemore, at great length, faltered a fall, which brought him with a suddenness. Then he stopped suddenly, put all his strength into one throw, lifted Fullers six inches from the ground and sent him heavily upon his back. For a moment he lay half dazed. Templemore seized the rope, pinioned him dexterously and securely, dragged him into the hut, and, as he began to struggle, slipped out and laid waste the door.

"I am going to see your sister now, Mr. John Fuller," he said. "I shall be back in an hour and a half. I could have done it in an hour if you hadn't minded me. Don't exert yourself to make a noise. When I come back I shall come as your friend."

He did not wait for an answer from his victim, but turned towards Churchscape and set out for the farm at the top of his speed and in the most exalted spirits. In any other circumstances he would have been stopped a score of times by unexpected dykes and waterways; but he was a born victor, born to lead, born to project and dominate. He went straight on, and it happened that that was the only way. The levels stretched about him to right and left; on one side the sea called on the other the wind went limbering, as loth to travel landwards. The voices of the night, the eyes of the infinite haunting, the use of sojourns, the need of rest, all of this were wrong!

"Yes; but I wish my sister had made a lower choice."

"He comforted for that by thinking that I could not have made a higher one. I respect you, Mr. Fuller."

Sue was waiting for them. To be truthful, she had had small fear for her brother's safety but she met him as one restored from deadly peril. Templemore stood aside till the comedy was over. Then he said:

"But—but how can you take photographs?" queried Mrs. Bowser.

"How can I find my way over town and back?" he replied, as he straightened up and looked down upon her in disdain.

"There are people in this world with a few brains in the back of their head, strange as it may seem to you. As I said, I got a bargain in that kodak: a man who was dying of consumption wanted to raise \$20 and was willing to sacrifice."

"And Mrs. Brown got one just like this first-hand, for ten dollars!" put in Mrs. Bowser.

"Oh! she did! Mrs. Bowser is a wonderfully smart woman if she can pick up forty-dollar kodaks for ten. She's the woman I ought to have married. I came home to take some pictures by daylight. Just seat yourself by the window over there and I'll be ready in about a minute. All you have to do is to put in the slide and press the button. If I don't bring out just as good a photograph as you can get for \$20 then I don't know what's what."

"What smells so?" she asked as she began sniffing about.

"Never you mind the smells," he replied. "I have brought along the stuff to develop my own plates. I propose to go right through with the whole performance, from pressing the button to burnishing the photos. Now sit down and get a look on your face."

"If you don't make a success of it you won't—won't blame me!" appealed Mrs. Bowser, as she took a seat.

"How can I blame you? I'm ready now. Turn your head a little to the right—that it. Hold up your chin. Lands alive, my month looks to be a red long! Come, you quicker up a bit! Look straight at my collar-button while I shoot 'er off!"

Templemore then proceeded to photograph the parlor, the sitting-room and the hall, and from a rear window he took several views of the back yards and the cats on the fence. Then he showed Mrs. Bowser how to work the button and had her take him as he sat in a rocking chair with a newspaper in his hand. Having exhausted all conceivable subjects, he said:

"Mrs. Bowser, as you know, I have now got the new method of treating suppuring wounds and ulcers by oxygen gas has just been adopted by the British Government for coolies at work constructing the Mombasa and Uganda Railway in East Africa. A large number of these men are suffering from ulcers on the leg, which incapacitate them for labor. The British Foreign Office has sent out twenty complete sets of the apparatus necessary for applying oxygen."

The discovery of this new method of treating ulcerative forms of disease was made by Dr. George Stoker. When he was in South Africa as surgeon to the British troops he observed that wounded Zulus were very unwilling to submit to professional treatment. He also noticed that when a Zulu warrior was badly wounded in battle his comrades were in the habit of carrying him off to the highest mountain tops.

Inspired by professional curiosity, Dr. Stoker penetrated one of these native mountain hospitals and found that, while the only treatment resorted to was the occasional washing of the wounds with water, a much larger proportion of seriously wounded warriors recovered than was usual, in his experience on the plains below. Dr. Stoker came to the conclusion that the great healing agent in these cases was the pure mountain air.

Dr. Stoker, after his Zulu campaigns, returned to London and began to experiment on the tissues of the human body with his antiseptic dressing for wounds. He encountered the usual amount of professional scepticism, jealousy and indifference until the Baroness Burdett-Coutts heard of the new method of treatment and made herself active in securing for it a fair trial.

Under her auspices a small hospital was established in London, with Dr. Stoker for its medical director, for the treatment of chronic ulcers with oxygen.

The plan found best by Dr. Stoker after numerous experiments is to surround the wound of the patient with a wooden box having a glass lid, so that the surgeon can observe the progress of the treatment at any time. A rubber tube carries into the box a mixture of one-half pure oxygen and one-half ordinary air, so that three-fifths of the mixture is oxygen. An outlet tube is provided in the other side of the box with a stopper so that the surgeon can regulate the passage of the mixed oxygen and air and make it fast or slow, as he thinks desirable.

"My father," said Sue, "will agree to whatever John says."

"Mr. John Fuller," said Templemore, returning for a kiss, "is my charwoman; he will have time to help him to-morrow. I shall see you once more to-night. You must see your brother safe before you go to bed."

Templemore took his way across the lawn again; it seemed that the thin air, the jeweled sky, the grass beneath his feet, existed only for him and Sue. His estate of love was helpless, without sounds, wider than the world. As he neared the hut he broke into a song which rang out over that level land as clear as bells—

"My love, she is bonny as the blossom on the thorn."

Sing, heigh and ho, for her eyes, and all the wildwood budded in the hair that she was born.

Sing, heigh and ho, for her eyes; No sound comes from the hut.

My love, oh, she is tender, and my love, she is kind,

Sing, heigh and ho, for her heart;

And when she bids me follow I leave all the world behind.

Sing, heigh and ho, for her heart.

He stampeded up the floor. "Are you with me, Mr. Fuller?" he cried.

There was still no answer, so Templemore threw himself against the door, which he had jammed so firmly that it only yielded with a splitting of timber. A dim figure was leaning itself up with difficulty in a corner. "Is it possible?" said Templemore, "that you have been asleep?"

"There was nothing else to do," said Fuller. "You were nothing else to do, and I was."

Templemore cut his bonds and released him.

"If you wish to try another fall," he said, "I am at your service. But there is nothing to quarrel about now; even you will believe in my honor. Sue has promised to be my wife on the condition that I return you safely to her keeping. The only way you can argue against me is my unscrupulous title. I assure you that I will try to live it down."

"It is so," said Fuller, shaking himself.

"Have you been in a trolley-car smash up, and had a leg broken or anything?"

"Now don't faint away and fall into it," good-naturedly replied Mr. Bowser.

"The trolley-cars are all right, and my legs are all right, and there's nothing to worry about."

"But what have you got in that bundle?"

"That bundle contains a kodak. Mrs. Bowser, I presume you have read or heard of the bandit of the instrument?"

"But what do we want of a kodak?" she persisted.

"We may want a good deal of it. In the first place I picked it up at a rare bargain. In the next place I don't propose to pay a photographer when I can as well do all the work myself."

A kodak is to take pictures with pictures of me and you and the boy and other things. We want photographs of the house—the different rooms—the neighbourhood. It would be a matter of prudence to take photographs of the cook, so that if she stole the silver and ran away we could identify her."

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"Mrs. Bowser, as you know, I have now got the new method of treating ulcerative forms of disease," he said, "which is to be a great success. I have developed a new form of treatment, and I have made a success of it. I have never seen a case that has not responded to it. I have brought along the stuff to develop my own plates. I propose to go right through with the whole performance, from pressing the button to burnishing the photos. Now sit down and get a look on your face."

"If you don't make a success of it you won't—won't blame me!" appealed Mrs. Bowser, as she took a seat.

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THE BOWSER TROUBLES.

At two o'clock the other afternoon Mrs. Bowser was surprised to see Mr. Bowser enter the house with a bundle under his arm, and she at once jumped at the conclusion that a calamity had happened, and excitedly enquired.

"Have you been in a trolley-car smash up, and had a leg broken or anything?"

"Now don't faint away and fall into it," good-naturedly replied Mr. Bowser.

"The trolley-cars are all right, and my legs are all right, and there's nothing to worry about."

"But what have you got in that bundle?"

<p

AGRICULTURAL

KILLING CANADA THISTLES.

A number of times recently I have received inquiries for the best method of eradicating the very undesirable Canada thistle. As I live in a part of Canada "peculiarly blessed" with them, I may be able to help some friend. When I bought one of the farms I now own, says Mr. Woodward in Practical Farmer, the seller's son, in answer to a question of a neighbor, "Yes, the farm is rich, but agricultural production is Canada's thistle." And when I came to cut the new seeded clover meadow and found the thistles as high as the horses' backs, we thought that I was compelled to "plant treasures" on them before I could drive them into the meadow. I conjectured that the lad had told the exact truth, but in one summer I so effectively plowed the twenty-five-acre field that the year after it was again in clover as low, a man can carry in one fork full of the thistles to be found. If a man gets only a little patch, or a few stems, they can be killed by cutting short, or putting on coal oil, but better by covering with straw or sawdust. A good, healthy, genuine Canadian thistle will grow through two feet of straw, or double that of sand, and be only the more vigorous for the mulch. Nothing short of match-sticks, or cemented flagging stones will effectually smother them because made for "rooters," as the saying has a sharp, hard point. I have seen them come up, through a foot of sand, by the side of track in the road where it had been packed by constant treading all the spring. Luckily for the farmer Canada thistles have not many seeds, that will grow, but are served mostly by running underground root stalks, rhizoma, which grow during the after part of the summer and become filled with matter for future growth, like a potato. These are dense roots. Do not any roots grow out of them; but in the spring the new shoots start from eyes, which are numerous along these, and from these start strong the roots of the plant. If most of these shoots be broken off and uprooted, another dozen stems start from the remaining part of the shoot, or from other eyes on the rhizoma, and there is virtually enough stored to keep them starting for a whole year if the young shoots are taken off for so long a time. If these rhizoma be broken and scattered by cultivation every piece an inch long will grow, and in this way they mostly spread. If the plant be allowed to grow, most of the growth up to blossoming time will be at the expense of vitality taken from these reservoirs, until they will become exhausted, and then the plant will be taken out of the ground. Now if the plant be pulled or cut off, there will be but very few plants thrown up, and what do will be very yellow and feeble. Knowing this much of the nature of the root, the way to eradicate it is plain. Get the land seeded to clover, and not just as soon as the thistles begin to show the first bloom, which will be just when the clover is at its best. The mowing does not in the least retard the work, but it does remove the thistles. Any day will bring some feeble and bad yellow and "sick" When the clover has grown about a foot high, put in a team and plow every inch. Not out and cover business will answer; and be sure to have all turned over flat. Now put on the roller and follow with harrows, to get all down solid and every thistle covered. The clover will form a thick mat of foliage that will be hard for a weak thistle to penetrate, and there will be fewer none of the patches of rhizoma in the furrow sites. Few thistles will show their heads after this treatment, but every time one does show, the patch should be gone over with some tool having sharp cutting teeth, so as to cut the thistles off below the surface, and make assurance doubly sure, the clover should be followed the next day with a sharp hand-hoe, every straight should be pulled off. Follow this up with a single thistle started, and just before the ground freezes, plow, and you will have the neatest of all seed beds the next spring, for any sowed in, and if the work be thoroughly done, I will agree to pay one dollar for every plant of Canada thistle ever showing again in that patch, unless it comes from subsequent seeding. This is a fall following commended a little early, and is the best way to clean lands of all kinds of weeds.

CRUELTY TO THE COLT.

Citizens are seldom intentionally cruel to farm animals. The relations of profit and loss are too close between the farmer and his animals to permit of anything but kindness on his part. Besides all this, says Wallace's Farmer, there is a fellowship which exists between the farmer and his stock. The stock look up to him as a protector, while he looks upon them as his dependents, and he takes just pride in their mere recognition of his thoughtfulness and kindness.

We may attempt to patronize men and they resent it; the animal does not. Nevertheless, farmers are sometimes unintentionally cruel to their live stock, mainly by want of thought. "Evil is wrought by want of thought as well as want of deed."

We never see a colt trailing along after a plow in the field or to town on a Saturday or Sabbath but we pity it. We do not blame the youngster for getting in front of the team and poking along, knowing that its mother will not run over it, and thus saying to the driver: "Hold on, old man; I am young and tired; this is no place for a colt; you don't make your babies trot along with you in this fashion." We sometimes wonder what a colt's thoughts must be as it trails wearily

along from one end of the corn field to the other and back, fearing to part with its dam lest she will leave it, and feeling awfully tried in its efforts to keep up. It must think that this is a cruel wicked world. This did not a farmer, mare or colt, good, it might be permissible; instead it does all three harm. It stunts the colt's growth, and thus injures the farmer; it worries the mare and there is no possible compensation.

The colt in the stable for the first day or two, or better still, put it in some small building, and when it gets used to restraint and begins to understand that at noon its master will be glad to see it as it is to her, it will take kindly to the separation and conclude that you are a kind man to her, instead of a cruel tyrant. It will soon learn to go out into the pasture, get some fresh grass, and when the sun gets hot, go back into the shade and avoid the flies, acquire the habit of eating and become weaned with the time comes without the slightest loss of condition.

It will be all the better if it has company, either of other colts, or some staid, reliable old horse that has learned wisdom by practice. He enjoys the comforts of the pasture. Horses are the most sociable or farm animals, and should have company. They are not particular so it is one of their own kind with which they can hobnob and gossip, horse fashion. The colt is no exception; he is all the better with company.

CLOVER HAY FOR HORSES.

There seems to be a great prejudice in the minds of the public against clover hay for road or driving horses. That this is common, especially so in cities, is fully proven by the greater demand for timothy hay, and its very much higher price over clover.

Chemical analysis shows, writes J. S. Woodward, that clover has by far the greater feeding value, especially in those elements necessary for the fast driving road horse, and the experience of every one who has sensibly experimented in the matter fully substantiates the claims of chemistry.

The facts are that clover hay is much better for all hay-eating animals, and that they can do more work and drive further on the same weight. The trouble is it is too good; it is so much more palatable to the horse that if his rations stuffed, so he can't be his full, he will gorge himself, as to be rendered unfit for driving. It is like filling a box with some dainty of which he is very fond and then putting him to hard work or close thinking, or like turning a lot of hungry cows into a fresh clover pasture, from which they are sure to be troubled with hives, not because the food is unwholesome, but so good that they eat rapidly as to retard digestion.

With mangiers filled ever so full of timothy, especially as usually cut, much overripe, the horse will not eat too much. There is nothing to tempt his appetite.

To feed clover hay to a road or driving horse the feeder should use his judgment and give just what the horse needs and no more. Let it be eaten ever so quickly, the horse should have no more until the next feeding time.

The feeder's brains, and not the horse's belly, should be the judge as to what he should receive.

There is as much digestible, muscle-supporting food in one pound of clover hay as in two and one-half times as much timothy, and as much carbohydrates, weight for weight, and fifty per cent more fat or food of energy.

Early cut, bright, well-cured clover hay and oats make an ideal food for a driving horse, fed a proper quantity.

The horse, if the owner wants it, can be had to eat straw, but if the straw is bright and has been well handled he will eat too much for his own good in fast driving.

For a growing colt there is no feed so good as clover hay and wheat bran.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN ALASKA.

Wooing and wedding in Alaska among the natives are interesting and peculiar rites. When a young man is of a suitable age to marry, his mother, his aunt, or his sister looks up a wife for him. He seldom marries a woman younger than himself, though old and sometimes even his wife, and even his. She is selected from a family whose position equals his or is even higher.

When a suitable woman is found, the young man is asked how many blankets and animal skins he is willing to pay for her. When that important question is settled a feast is arranged at the home of the bride, and the friends of both families are invited. When the company is assembled the young man's marriage gifts are spread out where they will make a fine show, and then his family sound their praises. The ceremony lasts from one to two days, and finally the young bridegroom takes his wife to his own abode.

HE LOVED TRUTHFULNESS.

A careless mason dropped a brick from the second story of a building on which he was at work says "exchange. Leaning over the wall and glancing downward, he discovered a respectable citizen with his silk hat jammed over his eyes and ears, rising from a recumbent posture. The mason is tones of apprehension inquired, "Did that brick hit any one down there?" The citizen, with great difficulty extricating himself from the extinguisher into which his hat had been converted, replied, "No, it hit me." "That's right," exclaimed the mason, in tones of undisguised admiration, "noble man, I would rather have wasted a thousand bricks than have you tell me a lie about it."

NOT SO GREEN.

"Good-night, dearest, he said, putting on his hat.

"Er-r aren't you forgetting something, Rudolph falteringly inquired the maiden.

By Jove I came near, he exclaimed and snatching her father's best milk umbrella from the stand, he departed.

AN EASY LET-DOWN.

Did you ever love before, Reggie dear?

Yes, darling—once, but only in a small way.

A VERY ROSY OUTLOOK.

OUR FARMERS ARE ON THE HIGH ROAD TO PROSPERITY.

The Impending Deficiency in Breadstuffs—Bread-Eaters Increasing Faster Than the Wheat-Producing Areas—No Likelihood That the World's Wheat Supply Will Ever Again Meet the World's Requirements.

In the current number of the Forum, Mr. C. Wood Davis, who is an authority on the relation of food-bearing acres to the world's bread-eating population, undertakes to show that our farmers are entering upon a period of uninterrupted and increasing prosperity. He maintains that, after Europe shall have exhausted all possible supplies from the harvest of 1897, and such crops as may be harvested prior to July, 1898, there will be a deficit of the equivalent of 700,000,000 bushels of the bread-making grains, with no resource except meager remainders from former harvests, and with no substitution possible, unless Europeans can be induced to eat bread made from Indian corn.

A review of the prices of wheat during the last century furnishes the premises from which Mr. Davis's deduction is drawn. It seems that, from 1821 till 1882, the world's seasons were so equal, and wheat acreage was so well proportioned to increasing world requirements, that prices were comparatively constant. In England, they never fell below \$1.20 per bushel, and rarely below \$1.40; while but twice and then only for periods of three and two years respectively, did they rise to over \$2 per bushel.

In 1897 and 1898 the rise resulted from

scanty harvests in both Europe and America.

In the other, which was a biennial case, the advance was caused by the Crimean war. Owing to the addition of more than 17,000,000 acres to the wheat fields of the United States between 1870 and 1890, the very scant European harvest of 1879 and 1880 caused only

A MODERATE INCREASE

in the prices of the bread-making grains, although, through an exhaustion of reserves, they served to prevent the rapid fall that would have followed had the harvest in either of the two last-mentioned years been as abundant as was that of 1882. From and after 1882 prices fell rapidly until the year of the Russian famine. The harvest of "contributory areas" in 1882 exceeded the average of the preceding three crops by as much as 320,000,000 bushels, or 18 per cent., and in conjunction with imports of 40,000,000 bushels from Asia and North Africa, exceeded requirements by 160,000,000 bushels. Had the harvest of 1882 not been followed by one of still larger in 1884, and that by other crops of equal proportions in 1887 and 1888, the decline in prices would have been arrested.

The padrones pocket all their wages and sometimes even the gratuities that may be distributed among the employees of an establishment upon special occasions.

Their condition in the factories is deplorable, as shocking. They work in a superheated atmosphere charged with various gases and are constantly exposed to severe accidents, while their injuries do not receive proper treatment. They are especially subject to lung troubles. But as their normal state is in many cases it is aggravated by the brutality of the regular workmen, who beat them both physically and mentally, working far below the regular scale of wages. They are naturally ill-fed. A magistrate who was called upon to make an investigation in a certain case found that their chief fare was soups aux legumes and bread, with occasionally a bit of cheese and some wine, but never any meat. It is estimated that the cost of maintenance of these children is from 5 to 8 cents a day, each to the pairsons. In one case the cost of feeding thirteen of the little slaves was found to be 40 cents a day. The children are as wretched in appearance as it is to be expected. They are lodged in ill-smelling tenements, three and four on a mattress of solid straw with rarely coverings, even in winter. The padrones who are economically well off, cloth the slaves in rags, for the padrones do not permit them to carry any luggage from their homes, to save expense.

The number of these children can only be guessed at. It is estimated that in two departments 13,000 are employed. More children are constantly being brought into France from Italy to take the place of those who die, or become incapacitated for work, and to meet the increasing demand for cheap labor. So great is the demand become of late that girls as well as boys are being sold by their parents. The attention of the French and the Italian Government has been called to the matter, and the trade will be regulated if not suppressed.

ACREAGE DEFICIT:

to depress prices to an unremunerative level and to store up great reserves, that ensure a deficiency, notwithstanding the fact that the wheat harvest of that year in "contributory areas" plus imports from Asia and Africa, was 75,000,000 bushels below requirements. It served also, to furnish all needed supplies in the 1896-97 harvest year, despite the fact that the product from year to year imports from Asia and Africa, was 13,000,000 bushels below the year's necessities.

Coming to the year 1897-98, when the food requirements of the 510,000,000 bread eaters will aggregate 1,920,000,000 bushels, while, to meet these demands, there will be, apparently, but 1,590,000,000 bushels, after setting aside 320,000,000 bushels for export. It follows that unless the amount of the required bread can be provided, unless larger drafts than now seem possible can be made upon reserves already reduced to the lowest point consistent with the safety of the exporting nations. That scarcity and high prices have not previously in recent years is due to the harvesting, since 1889, of seven world crops of wheat and rye, giving an average yield above the average that results in great accumulation that have served to obscure the fact that the harvests of 1895 and 1896 were each much below current requirements. As reserves will wholly disappear at the end of the year 1897-98, requirements must be met hereafter from current harvests, further accumulation being impossible.

To comprehend the present situation with regard to breadstuffs and its bearing upon the prospects of farm-

THE FOLLOWING FACTS

brought out by Mr. Davis must be kept steadily in view. First, although the world's output of wheat in 1897 is several hundred million bushels less than the world's requirements acre yields have been but little below the average. Secondly, even an average yield from the acres now employed would be 275,000,000 bushels less than present needs, and the greatest crop ever grown would not equal them.

What we have to say is that a colt's

year after year by more than 40,000,000 bushels, not an acre has been added to the aggregate of the world's bread-bearing area since 1884. Lastly, an average deficit exists equal to the supply of as many bread eaters as have been added to the world's population in the twelve years.

We see, then, that there is no likelihood that the world's supply of breadstuffs will ever again meet the world's requirements, unless, as we began by saying, Europeans can be persuaded to eat bread made from Indian corn or maize.

There is no foundation for the belief that the Trans-Siberian Railway is about to open a vast region adapted to the production of wheat and rye. All Siberia is not more than 50,000,000 acres can be regarded as cultivated, and much more than half of these are already employed in the production of food staples. Mr. Davis tells us that the Russian Minister of Ways and Communications, Prince Blitskoff, declares that Siberia never had produced, and never would produce, wheat and rye enough to feed the Siberian population.

CHILD SLAVERY IN FRANCE.

Disclosures Concerning the Sale of Italian Boys to Agents of Glass Works.

Public attention has been turned to a form of slave trade now carried on in France and Italy by disclosures which are being made on the subject. The victims are Italian children who are bought from their parents by padrones and forced to work in glass factories, chiefly in the central part of France. Formerly large numbers of these children were sold into virtual slavery as beggars, when mutilations were practiced upon them to extort sympathy, as musicians and as chimney sweepers. That slave trade was suppressed, but the law does not reach the present form.

The children bring from 100 to 150 francs, \$20 to \$30, and are sold for a period of three years. It is so much money found, and a mouth less to fill, the peasants say. The contracts are duly executed before a notary and the village priest blesses the departing convoy of little ones. There are no statistics of the mortality among them but it was calculated formerly that of 100 children taken from their homes by padrones 20 returned home at the end of their period of slavery, 30 settled permanently in their new surroundings, and the other 50 died; and in view of the conditions in which they find themselves at the glass works there is no reason to suppose that the mortality is any less now. Their ages vary from 11 to 18 years. The French, who foolishly believe that the mortality of children less than 15 years old is not bad, and when a request must be refused, and let her know that you have taught her to be obedient to her daily tasks that her mother is her truest friend; if she knows that you love her, and that you will grant her every happiness that is in your power, if it is best that she should have it, she will accept the decision because "Mamma always says, and when a child goes to heaven, she loves it more than any other child."

A child brought up close to the mother's heart, with perfect confidence in the strong mother love, will give her unquestioned obedience when that obedience is necessary, because it will bring her into her mind to doubt her love in the demon. Share your child's joys as well as your sorrows, be one with them when they are sad, and the battle will be half won.

In dealing with children a little strategy may sometimes be used with marvelously good results, and before the self-willed little puss realizes what she is doing, the point at issue has been exactly what you wished her to do, and forgotten to rebel over it.

TEN HOURS A DAY.

The padrones pocket all their wages and sometimes even the gratuities that may be distributed among the employees of an establishment upon special occasions.

Their condition in the factories is deplorable, as shocking. They work in a superheated atmosphere charged with various gases and are constantly exposed to severe accidents, while their injuries do not receive proper treatment. They are especially subject to lung troubles. But as their normal state is in many cases it is aggravated by the brutality of the regular workmen, who beat them both physically and mentally, working far below the regular scale of wages.

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So great is the demand become of late that girls as well as boys are being sold by their parents. The attention of the French and the Italian Government has been called to the matter, and the trade will be regulated if not suppressed.

PUT A NICKEL IN THE SLOT.

New Arrangement for Purchasing Railway Tickets in Germany.

There is a convenient arrangement in many railway stations in Germany. Passengers for suburban stations intend of going to the regular ticket office and standing in line for several minutes, sometimes so long that they miss their train can go to an automatic box and by dropping a nickel in the slot, or a coin equivalent to the amount of the face, can supply themselves with a ticket in an instant.

There are rows of these boxes attached against the wall in the platform.

The name of the town is painted on the large letters, and underneath the price of the ticket. Platform tickets for the convenience of those who wish to accompany their friends to the train are issued in the same way.

BREAKING UP AND DOWN.

"A man may be all broken up," said Mr. Billets, "and yet not be broken down at all. Grief breaks us up, but we get over that, while a break down may mean a collapse, with recovery doubtful or difficult. In cold climates where ice forms in winter the rivers break up in the spring, and they are all in a turmoil then, but when summer comes they flow along placidly. So it is with us. We may be all broken up and get over it, but a break down is quite another matter."

CHILDLISH SUPERSTITIONS.

Welsh mothers put a pair of tongs or a knife in the cradle to insure the safety of their children. The knife is also used for the same purpose in some parts of England. Among Vosges peasants children born at the moon are supposed to have tongues better hung than others, while those born at the last quarter better reasoning powers.

A daughter born during the waxing moon is always popular. At the birth of a child in Lower Britany the neighbouring women take it in charge, wash it, crack its joints, and rub its head with oil to solder the cranium bones.

It is then wrapped in a light bundle, and its lips are annointed with butter to make it a full Briton.

The Greek mother before putting her child in its cradle turns three times round before the fire while singing her favorite song to ward off evil spirits.

The Turkish mother loads her child

HOUSEHOLD.

BE FIRM.

We are doubtless familiar with a conversation, similar to the one claimed to have been overheard between two boys. Said one to the other, "Are you going fishing to-day?"

"No," replied the second boy, "Mother won't let me."

"Fudge," said the first boy contemptuously, "tease her and tease her, and if she won't let you go lie down on the floor and kick. That's the way I do; then she will let you go."

The first thought is one of indignation against the little rascal; the second, no, the child is not to blame. If he knows he can get what he wants by teasing, why should he not tease? Or, if kicking upon the floor will change his mother's no into yes, he would be a very foolish boy if he did not kick.

If he was not confident of getting what he wants by teasing and kicking he would not do it. The mother has only reason to blame for her son's naughtiness.

I believe that right here lies three-fourths of the trouble and anxiety we bear upon the nerves in the bringing up of children. Let your no mean no always, and it will be a capital lesson.

Remember that the padrone seems to be a fool who promises lots of fun, but who never follows through, and who is afraid to tell the truth. The peasant is a perfect example of this.

When you little daughter comes to you, tell her to be obedient to you, and she will do it.

When you little son comes to you, tell him to be obedient to you, and he will do it.

When you little girl comes to you, tell her to be obedient to you, and she will do it.

When you little boy comes to you, tell him to be obedient to you, and he will do it.

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The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—
Would it were wortlier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1897.

THE TERRITORIAL ESTIMATES

SUMMARY OF THE PREMIER'S BUDGET SPEECH.

A Clear, Plain, Important and Well Delivered Statement of the Financial Position and Prospects of the Territories, the Policy of the Government, the Business in Hand and the Business Which They Propose to Take in Hand.

The Estimates which accompanied the Message from His Honour, were brought down on Dec. 6, and covered 16 months from the 31st of August, the end of the late financial year, to 31st December, 1898, which will be the end of the next financial year, and cover a total amount of \$340,255.83, which, added to the amount of \$30,254.99 voted as preliminary supply in the first week, makes the total sum voted at this session \$370,510.82. The main estimates are divided into heads as follows:

Civil Government—\$31,218.34. This includes the various office expenses and salaries of departmental officials, for instance, Executive Council, 2 members at \$2,500 per annum, 3 members without portfolio attending meetings of Council \$500 for the three, clerk, at \$80 per month, and an additional clerk at \$60, a total of \$7,556.64 for 13 months. License Branch \$975. Territorial Secretary's dept., Asst. Secretary at \$100, and clerk at \$60, total \$2,080 for 13 months. Treasury Dept., \$2,978.34. Audit Branch, \$2,925. Public Works Dept., \$4,701.67. Dept. of Public Instruction, \$3,141.67. Miscellaneous, including printing of Gazette, \$500, printing, stationery, forms and office supplies \$2,400, postage \$720, telegrams 480, express and freight \$170, travelling expenses \$750, messenger \$585, etc., total \$6,025.

Legislation—\$7,800. This item includes salaries of Speaker and Deputy Speaker, and Clerk of Assembly, the latter at \$66.66 per month, and indemnity of Members for present session, library, contingencies, and possible elections.

Administration of Justice—\$9,330. Includes \$600 for prosecutions and legal proceedings, \$150 for law examinations, amounts for law books for departments and for Judges, special grant to widow of the late Judge Macleod \$50 per month, \$4,650 for license inspection, \$1,625 for fees and expenses of license commissioners, etc.

Public Works—\$131,774.15. Includes \$1,250 for caravans and messengers and stable supplies, \$1,120 for maintenance of legislative and departmental buildings (fuel, light, cleaning, etc.), \$210 for rent, fuel, etc., for normal schools, \$5,000 for inspection of public works, \$11,600 for aid to Statute Labor Districts, \$600 for inspection of coal mines, \$5,870.00 for miscellaneous (outstanding) debts \$4,000 Territories \$500, advertising for tenders, etc., etc.) For construction of bridges, 97 items in all, \$34,106.65. The larger items are: \$2,100 for bridge at High River Village; \$1,600 Bow-Marsh bridge at Calgary; \$2,040 Cameron's Crossing, Dewdney; \$4,000 High River at Thompson's crossing; \$1,800 Qu'Appelle River near Craven. For construction of culverts, 46 items in all, \$1,665. For repairs to public works, 60 items in all, \$6,728.50. For surveys, 75 items in all, \$6,453. For purchase and repairs to tools and implements, 13 items, \$4,166. For dams and reservoirs for storage of water, 12 items, \$3,655. For boring and testing for water and providing public wells, \$4,965. For making fireguards, 14 items, \$3,185. For clearing and grading roads, 243 items, \$37,304.90. In the public works estimates each item of work is located and defined, as far as

stance "Grading road N. boundary sections 10, 11, 12, Tp. 49, Rg. 3, W. 3rd Mer., \$100." "Dam on N.W. 4 Sec. 1, Tp. 32, Rg. 13, W. 2nd Mer., \$75.00." "Survey of road Tp. 3, Rg. 33, W. 1st Mer., \$25.00."

Education—\$132,333.34. Includes grants to schools \$114,400. This amount is to provide for summer schools during the year 1898, and for yearly schools only to 1st July, 1898. Grants to high schools \$400. Normal schools and teachers' institutes, including superintendents' salary, \$3,900. Inspection of schools, 5 inspectors at \$116.66 each per month, and travelling expenses, \$11,883.30. Examinations \$1,500. Contingencies \$250.

Consolidation of Ordinances—\$8,000. Includes expenses of commission and printing, binding and distribution.

Agriculture and Statistics—\$12,050. Includes Agricultural Society grants \$3,500; wolves bounty \$3,000; noxious weeds destruction \$2,000; grant to dairy industry \$1,000; grant to dairy Association \$750; collection of agricultural, vital and other statistics \$1,800.

Hospitals, Charities and Public Health—\$7,750. Includes aid to hospitals \$6,000, care of incurables \$1,000, and contingencies \$750.

MONDAY, Dec. 6.
At 2:40 o'clock Mr. Speaker took the chair.

Mr. Haultain moved that the House resolve into Committee of Supply and make a speech of about one and three quarters hours duration—a clear, plain, important and well delivered statement of the financial position and prospects of the Territories, and the policy of the Government of which he is leader upon the business in hand and upon some business which they propose to take in hand.

In opening the Premier again explained the reason for change in the financial year, making it necessary now to vote supplies for 16 months. They could absolutely estimate receipts only to 1st July, 1898. Of course they could hope that the Dominion vote for 1898/99 would not be less than this year's, and could reasonably expect that it might be greater, but it would not be safe to vote supplies on the hope of an increase. So they had, to be counted upon with reasonable absolute, the grant voted this year, and a calculation for receiving for the last half of 1898 a proportionate amount, besides the local revenues for 1898 (from licenses, etc.) which were estimated at \$32,000. On 1st Sept., the beginning of the financial year, they had a balance of \$98,030 remaining from the first half of the Dominion 97.98 grant. Calculating at the rate of this year's grant, they would get for the two halves of \$1898 \$282,879. Add to this \$32,000, estimated local revenues, and the total is \$412,909. They had already voted \$30,260 in preliminary Estimates for three months salaries and current expenses. This left \$382,649 to be voted now. The Estimates brought down amounted to only \$340,955. The remaining \$41,604 they proposed to leave to be voted in Supplementary Estimates at the 1898 session, which would be required for the cost of the session (\$15,500) for provision for the general election to immediately follow (\$15,000) leaving in round numbers \$10,000 for contingencies and making further provision for agricultural societies in the fall of 1898, etc. Any increase which they might procure in the Ottawa grant would also have to be voted next year in supplementary estimates.

ALL PLAIN FIGURING.

This was the first time in their history that all the money expected to be available was really available. In nearly every prior year some sum had been withdrawn for some purpose. For instance, one year \$45,000 was taken for relief work which necessarily disorganized their finances. This year there were no outstanding accounts, no old claims, no overdrafts, no district votes to be readjusted.

THE SAME OLD SERVICE.

The estimates were largely the same as in previous years, and necessarily so. They had to meet the same services, although they found some of them under new names.

After dwelling upon the change in organization, the Premier said the House would see that the pledge given at Moose Jaw that the machinery would not be made dearer, was strictly observed. There were a few increases in salaries which would have been made had there been no change in organization. These were increases justified by new duties, increasing responsibilities, and more efficiency in the work done. Practically the only increases in staff were in the Public Works Department, where they provided one tempo rapher, who would do duty for several departments; and one official who would be Clerk of Assembly and Asst. Secretary, and who was in reality only transferred from the office of the Lieut. Governor (Mr. Gordon). He had been formerly appointed by Federal Statute, and been Clerk of Assembly and Official Secretary of the Governor, and in reality held a position analogous to that of the Grand Vizier in an Oriental dominion. Practically this official was transferred to the Assembly, and the salary attached was also transferred.

Mr. Haultain said he would not discuss the Estimates in detail. Most of the items were familiar and could be discussed in Committee. They would notice the vote for the administration of Justice, which vote carried a significance and emphasized the change in form of Government—a change from Executive Committee to Executive Council. A necessary adjunct to any proper Council was a legal member, who was absolutely indispensable, and without whom no government could conduct its business. He was the personal legal adviser of the Lieutenant-Governor. The administration of the liquor license law came under this head.

LAW WILL BE ENFORCED.

The Premier made lengthy reference to the difficulty of securing enforcement of the liquor law, and the inability of the Inspector to prevent breaches. He indicated that the Government were bound to have the law respected. He said he would not explain fully the course that was intended, but hinted very plainly that they had proposed to resort to the means that was found necessary in other provinces, and use the only tool that proved to be effective in this regard—namely detectives. He said that the Government, and himself, were determined to strain every resource to secure the observance of the law, and if, after using every known means, they failed,—if they found the licensees would not respect the privileges granted them by the law, and could not be compelled to, then there would be no recourse but to cease to grant any privileges by law.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Haultain went minutely into the idea upon which the Government worked on the Public Works Estimates. They had quit the division between Electoral districts. Taking the whole Territories as the district, they attempted to meet the most immediate and urgent requirements. This system had been adopted by the House last year on the suggestion of those responsible to the House. Regarding the increase of staff—the creation of the Department—no apology was necessary. The Department was needed to take the place of the 29 Ministers of Public Works, engineers, surveyors, overseers—each embodying the duties of all—whose valuable services they had been deprived of last year by the change in system of dealing with public works.

NO DOMINION PARTY LINES.

He touched on the party line question much in the same terms as in his Moose Jaw speech.

After dealing at some length with the question of education, and touching upon matter of the Consolidation of the Ordinances, the Premier turned to



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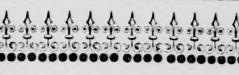
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consider the present position of the Territories constitutionally and financially, saying that the position was now more unique probably than ever before, and demanded most serious consideration. He said that the new duties, increased responsibilities and enlarged jurisdiction, involved much heavier financial burdens, and Parliament had always been more generous in extending the legislative jurisdiction than in extending the legislative grants. Constitutionally we have approached close to provincial basis, but financially we are a long distance from that basis. Still there had been progress that was not wholly unsatisfactory. In 1891/92 the grant was \$158,000. In 1897/98 the grant was \$282,900—an increase of \$125,000 in five years, or an increase of 80 per cent since 1892—not a small actual or proportionate increase. But we are entitled to far more. After pointing out some of the difficulties in the way of Territorial representatives at Ottawa, and the difficulties which the Government itself had to confront when they proposed to increase the grant to the West, Mr. Haultain said that no man would ever go on a mission to Ottawa with a very well justified hope that he was going to get all he wanted and would ask for. So far as the present Minister of Interior was concerned, he said they had found him quite willing and capable of entering into and comprehending the position of the Territories—he had appeared most ready to hear what they had to say, and to give all the encouragement in his power to give. The unfortunate attitude of parliament was the principal reason which prevented the Territories getting what we are entitled to. It was to be hoped that the new developments—the Yukon advertisement, etc.—would tend to effect a change in the attitude of Parliament and create a greater and more intelligent interest in the West. A good indication was the fact that leading newspapers—organs of both parties—were becoming interested.

We have now a well-defined constitutional position and very large powers and responsibilities but no fixed or adequate income. Parliament had continued to manufacture law-making and administrative machinery without adding the money to carry it on. Last year the Assembly came to the conclusion that it was useless to hope for any increase on the present basis, and passed a memorial asking Parliament to compute our grant on a Provincial basis—not to make a province but to make up the grant as the provincial subsidies are computed—so much per capita, so much for debt (to offset the portion of the interest of the debts of the old provinces which we contribute) so much for government and so much in lieu of lands. On this basis we were entitled to \$146,000. The Executive pressed this Memorial at Ottawa. But they were met with the statement that the Dominion was paying for many services in the Territories which were paid for in the provinces by the provinces, and were told that if they wanted to be treated on a provincial basis they should have to undertake all the services which the provinces carry on. That was certainly embarrassing, because no Member of the Executive or of the House, he might say, had ever gone minutely into the whole question, and no Member was in a position to sit down

(Continued on page 5.)



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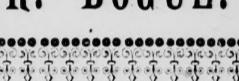
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THE TERRITORIAL ESTIMATES

(Continued from page 4)

at once, or in a week, and make any thing like an accurate computation. They were thus forced back to the position of making a statement of requirements, as a basis for the estimate of grant. They made a detailed estimate which came to just about the amount asked for in the Memorial, but the Government was not prepared to go that length. The Memorial was more effective in regard to the power asked. They were given practically all that was asked in that regard, excepting control of registry offices and one or two minor things. They did not particularly press for the registry office, not knowing precisely what the effect would be financially. But they knew now, and they would follow up the Memorial, and he had every hope they would secure control of the registration system, to the advantage of the Assembly, and to the advantage of the people in the way of having the cost of transfers reduced. They hoped also to be given charge of the irrigation system which is a matter purely of local and domestic concern.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

The Premier then went on to say that additional grants, additional financial recognition, were necessary. He said that if we could not keep up the development in the subsidy to keep pace with the development in power there was only one alternative. The practical meaning of his statement was that if the Dominion refused to give the Territories as favorable grants as are given the provinces, then the only alternative was for the Territories to take their position as a province and obtain a proper financial standing. He made the plain declaration that if due financial recognition is not given, his Government are prepared to take the lead in a movement for the establishment of the Territories as a province. Hitherto we had received enough money to meet the necessary services, and probably, all things considered, were better off than if there had already been provincial establishment. But we have now reached the jumping off place and can go very little further without becoming a province so far as regards power, and must have adequate revenues to meet the embarking burdens and responsibilities. If the arbitrary amounts voted by Parliament are to be based not upon present requirements but upon the worn-out estimates of earlier requirements, then he and his Government will go in for full provincial establishment in order to get financial recognition.

He next proceeded to show that the question of terms is a very weighty and involved question. At present the Dominion is meeting what may be termed local or provincial services—Justice, Dairying, Public Works, Surveys, etc.—including the Assembly. Vote, to the amount of \$557,000—a larger amount than was claimed in the Memorial, yet the amount did not represent what the Territories are entitled to, and how to obtain our rights was the question. They had memorialized, and excorized, and made representation after representation, and largely without avail in a comparative sense. When they started out for provincial establishment there would be difficult questions to face,—questions serious enough to give sobering effect to any discussion. There was no definite basis of calculation—no rigid arithmetical plan to follow. The subjects of debts and lands were purely political and it really came down to a question of the amount of political pressure they could bring to bear. It was not a matter of paper and pencil. It was not a question of debt. How much does the Territories contribute to the interest of provincial debts and how much will the Dominion wish to charge back as an offset to the amounts spent for opening up the country? How much is to be claimed on account of lands? These were questions which could not be settled in a day. There were, however, only

the two alternatives—go on and obtain that question. But even if they had the power the present Executive would not attempt to deal with it, with their present meagre means. The best policy was to spend the money we have in the interest of the people we have—make good roads, create as far as possible good conditions, and make every resident an active agent in the cause of immigration.

Regarding charges that his Government possessed no policy, Mr. Haultain said it was true that with the change in form of Government they had found no difficulty in the exchequer while at the same time none of the services which demanded maintenance had disappeared, and they had to grapple with the conditions much as they found them, yet he thought he could still claim that in all matters of administration they had a distinct policy, and on some larger questions,—questions of intimate concern to the people of the country—they had also a policy. The house also now has large responsibilities both in criticism and support that former, and he hoped both the Government and the House would be able to do the right and fulfil their responsibilities, and fulfil their duties in accord with what he claimed had been the action of their constituents in the past.

The debate was continued until mid-night when the 44th was adjourned, and a adjournment bill was introduced to 4 p.m., when the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply, made some progress with the Estimates, and adjourned at 5:30.

Although a very busy man, Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N.Y., has found time in which to write a great many of our standard works entitled "The People's Common-Sense Medical Advice" in English, or Medicine Simplified. Few books printed in the English language have reached so great a sales as this popular work, over 680,000 copies having been sold at \$1.50 each. The profit on this enormous sale having repaid its author for the great amount of labor and money expended on its production he has now decided to give away, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this valuable book, the recipient only being required to mail to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N.Y., of which company he is president, 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, and the book will be sent postage paid. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains 1008 large pages, and over 300 illustrations, some of them in colors. The free edition precisely the same as that sold at \$1.50 except only that the books are bound in strong manilla paper covers, instead of cloth. It is not often that our readers have an opportunity to obtain a valuable book on such generous terms, and we predict that few will miss availing themselves of the unusual, and liberal offer to which we have called their attention.

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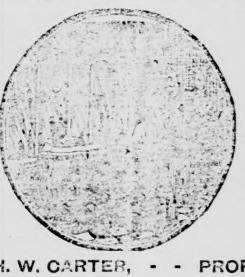


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IRON PLATES MOVED BY MEANS OF THE MAGNET.

The Metal Can Be Handled While It Is Red Hot—Magnets So Designed That It Is Impossible for Workmen to Receive Electrical Shocks.

I think of a magnet that will lift five tons of red hot steel. Not only that, but a magnet that will pick up half a dozen steel plates and drop them one at a time with as great regularity as the farmer sows his corn. This is not what might be, but what actually and surely one who comes to visit the plant of the Illinois Steel Company at Chicago, can see this electric marvel, executed hour by hour.

The magnets almost seem endowed with human intelligence, so cleverly, so quickly, so quietly do they conduct themselves. No machinery could be more regular, and certainly more satisfactory. It almost seems that the very attraction of gravitation itself is hardly more wonderful than the lightness and swiftness with which these great pieces of magnetized steel pick up the steel plates that would require a derrick to hoist under any other circumstances.

The magnets in use at the plate-mills are of the double pole type. The first one was designed for lifting four by four inch billets from a pile in the stock yards upon cars for shipment. It was found, however, upon putting this magnet into use that it did not operate on account of the billets being so thoroughly entangled in the pile. The magnets were then attached to a crane in the pattern mill and used for handling plates as stated. Several other large concerns have followed the example of the steel company and with very satisfactory results.

Magnets for this work in connection with an electric travelling crane are specially well adapted for handling plates, as the connections to the magnets are placed on the bridge of the crane in the same manner as the connections for the operating motors. After the magnet is placed on the plates to be lifted, the electric connection is made by means of an ordinary switch placed in a convenient position in the operator's cage. The magnets are so designed that they are practically water proof, and can be used.

FOR HANDLING PLATES

And other materials out of doors. The double pole magnets in use by the steel company can, as stated, handle with safety five tons of metal, and for this only require about four amperes with a 210-volt current.

One of the greatest difficulties that confronted the steel company when it first began to operate these magnets was the task of handling the plates one at a time. Of course it was not desirable to pick up half a dozen plates with the magnet and throw them down in a heap somewhere. The system of handling plates required that one plate at a time be taken care of. Then there was the difficulty incident to go by in bringing about the desired result, and so it was left to a keen-witted electrician to solve the problem.

It was not very long after the introduction of electricity for this purpose before this electrician became very expert in operating the switch. It came to him one day just what ought to be done to bring about the result to the one point standard. So, after the magnet had been lowered on to the pile of plates, and several taken up, the operator pulled the switch out, thereby breaking the current for an instant. He found that by this operation one or two plates could be dropped off at each breaking of the current. The electrician, by magnet retaining the efficient magnetism to hold them to the steel of the magnet itself until the current was again switched on. This operation was repeated until only one plate remained attached to the magnet, and it was then an easy matter to deposit it in the desired location.

The committee put a magnet, as one of these in use is termed, as especially designed for handling the hot plates and ingots of steel. There has been no difficulty whatever in handling a 6,000 or 8,000-pound ingot at a low red heat. This latter feature seems one of the most wonderful to those who visit the mill and see this unique and necessary piece of electrical art. We have all been taught that magnets attract cold steel, but it is certainly a novelty to see one of these magnets lifting the red-hot metal just as easily as it would that bar, which if you placed your tongue on it in a frosty morning, would stick closer than a brother thereto.

As a labor-saving apparatus

THE HUGE MAGNETS

Are beyond compare. They work swiftly and silently, and save an immense amount of time. The aim of their experiments has been to get the magnet covered, because it has never been considered wise to test them to their full capacity, the ordinary every-day rate of speed being considered sufficient to fulfill all requirements. Previous to the introduction of the magnet the work which it accomplished required a far greater expenditure of time, both of material and labor, and on no occasion was the work done so efficiently. The effective use of electric magnets in this manner has been limited. But where the iron or steel is to be handled in such shape that it is possible to get a good contact there is no doubt whatever that it is the most economical and rapid method of handling. A great many concerns have been afraid to put magnets into use, because of the danger of dropping the material and thus endangering the men who might be at work. In years of experience the company supplying the magnets does not know of a single case where any one has been injured by the material dropping. The magnets are so designed that it is impossible for the men who are placing them to receive a shock.

Electricians who have studied this matter say that this is the beginning

of a new era in the appliance of electricity to mechanical purposes. Inventive genius is making it more and more possible every day to utilize this powerful factor, and at the same time pass it beyond the power of persons to control, without causing even the slightest injury. When this fact has been thoroughly demonstrated it is believed that electricity will find fields of usefulness in directions that are seemingly barred to it at present.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Few Items Which May Prove Worth Reading.

A wife in Sedgwick County, Kansas, has brought suit for divorce because her husband is subject to fits, and he did not inform her of his malady before their marriage.

A six-story club-house, which cost \$130,000, has been given to the workers of Yonkers, N. Y., by Wm. F. Cochran. It contains a large library, a gymnasium, facilities for bathing, etc.

A pet goat belonging to Owen McGaughen, of Elizabeth, N. J., playfully butted its owner, and one of its horns penetrated an artery in McGaughen's leg, causing a flow of blood which resulted in death.

With a switch in his hand, Harry Vanderwater, of Watertown, N. Y., tried to battle with a nest of hornets. The insects turned upon him, and stung him so severely that death resulted within a week.

Several farms in central Kansas are connected by telephones, to permit the farmers' families to engage in social conversation. The instruments cost \$6 each, and the barbed wire inclosing the farms serves to transmit the conversation.

A \$200 diamond adorned the shirt front of Peter Diekell, of Youngstown, Ohio. He was caressing his horse and for a moment turned his glance in another direction. At that instant the horse bit off the stud, and stung him so severely that death resulted within a week.

Having reported the results of his voyage to the Admiralty, next year they sent out a transport ship with orders to make further discoveries and reports. What was the dismay of the captain of the Egeria, who happened to be in command of the transport, on arriving at the place where he had the year before left the island sporting the tiny jack, to find that it had captured a new island, one of the beautiful island stretching out so prominently from the ocean was a low and dangerous coral reef, with the sea beating and surging up against it.

This little island, which has received the name of Falcon Island, proves an exception to the rule, however. No sooner has it been annexed than it disappears off the face of the globe, leaving only a dangerous reef to indicate its former whereabouts, and coming up in a few years' time, when the country which has performed the annexation has given up all claims.

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the watch to increase his imperial empire, was the first to encounter it. In 1889, the British corvette Egeria was sent on a cruise to the South Sea Islands, with orders from the British Admiralty to seize upon any islands or coral reefs that had hitherto been unclaimed and to take possession in the name of the Queen. Cruising around she noticed from afar off

A PROMINENT ISLAND.

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MARCHED TO THEIR DOOM.

The understanding was that the Samory should evacuate some of the French territory occupied by him, and consequently a troop of French soldiers, ninety-eight in number, marched thither with the object of taking formal possession. On their way they met a regiment of Samory's soldiers, commanded by a chief named Suleyman, and they learned from him that no orders had yet been received from headquarters, and that consequently the native troops could not give up the disputed territory. The French soldiers, seeing that remonstrance and resistance would be of no avail, since they were greatly outnumbered by the natives, retired to Lokofo.

When they were near that place they met Sara Ntieni Mors, Samory's son and heir, and they told him of Suleyman's conduct. The young chief, who was accompanied by a large body of warriors, evidently induced them to retrace their steps, for the next we learn is that he and the French met Suleyman and his men on August 20.

The two native forces now removed their masks and went to work in deadly earnest. Surrounding the baneful chief of Frenchmen, they attacked them without a word of warning. The conflict was hand to hand, and swords and sabres were apparently the only weapons used. The French fought with their usual bravery, but the odds were terribly against them. They held their ground as well as they could, and then when they were forced to make a hasty retreat, leaving behind them either dead or wounded two officers, six native soldiers and thirty-eight auxiliaries.

The general opinion is that the Frenchmen fell into a trap.

CUNNINGLY LAID TRAP.

but, on the other hand, many think that the fight was the result of a trap. It could not have been a trap, say these latter, for in that case Samory's men would have used the guns and revolvers with which they are well provided, and would not have relied on their swords and sabres. In other words, they would have shot down their enemies from some safe hiding-place and would not have risked their lives in a hand to hand conflict. It is far more likely, they think, that some of the native soldiers in the French troops began to squabble with the natives in Samory's regiment, and that this led to a general melee.

The French government will, of course, demand satisfaction from Samory. Whether he will grant it is another question. No petty chieftain is he, but the greatest suzerain throughout the length and breadth of the Sudan—indeed, a born leader, if ever there was one. Born at Konia, the son of an ordinary porter, he voluntarily, and at an early age sold himself into slavery, for seven years, his object being to secure freedom for his mother, who had been carried off by a slave trader. He succeeded in this laudable object, and he became so well known for his filial devotion and his strength of character that when his term of servitude expired, he at once obtained a high position in the army. His fortune was now made. He became chief of the army and was soon known far and wide as the Almany, which signifies prophet and great judge, as well as supreme ruler.

My dear, that picture would show to better advantage if you were to hang it over the clock.

Ah, she replied quietly, you doubtless mean if I were to hang it above the clock, to want to tell time, the exact time, we could not tell the time, the exact time, you would be more careful with your rhetoric, my dear, your mistakes are curious.

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SHE CORRECTED THE PROFESSOR.

A college professor, who prided himself on his correct English, heard his wife remark: "I intended to tell Jane to bring a fresh bucket of water." You doubtless mean a bucket of fresh water, corrected the professor, wash your hands, pay some little attention to your rhetoric. Your mistakes are curious. A few moments later the professor said:

My dear, that picture would show to better advantage if you were to hang it over the clock.

Ah, she replied quietly, you doubtless mean if I were to hang it above the clock, to want to tell time, the exact time, we could not tell the time, the exact time, you would be more careful with your rhetoric, my dear, your mistakes are curious.

And the professor all at once became very interested in his books.

ELECTRIC CABS IN LONDON.

During the past summer a number of electric cabs have been licensed to run in the streets of London, in competition with the ordinary hackney carriages drawn by horses. The motive power is furnished by an electric motor, which, together with the battery, is carried in the under part of the vehicle.

All the movement of the cab is controlled by a lever placed before the driver's seat. The speed can be varied from mile to nine miles per hour, and a single charging of the battery cells suffices to run the cab a distance of about fifty miles.

IRON SHIPS THE LIGHTEST.

An iron ship weighs about 20 per cent. less than a wooden ship of the same dimensions. Its walls are thinner and it will carry about 10 per cent. more cargo on less draught of water.

A THEORY.

Towne—I don't believe that alimony can be legally collected.

Browne—Why not?

Towne—Well, marriage is generally recognized as a lottery, so alimony must be a gambling debt.

TREACHERY OF SAMORY.

HACKED TO PIECES BY SAVAGE WARRIORS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Horrible Fate of French Soldiers Deceived by the Promises of Treacherous Souduane—Born of Poor Parents, Samory Is Now the Greatest Man in the Sudan.

France has just been shocked by the startling news from the interior of Africa that forty-four of her brave soldiers and two gallant officers have lost their lives through what is believed to be the treachery of Samory, the redoubtable monarch of the Sudan.

Precise details of what seems to have been a most merciless slaughter are still wanting, but enough is known to place the responsibility upon the wiry Souduane chieftain whose name is so feared in those regions of the Dark Continent over which his sway extends.

Samory has for some time been at loggerheads with the French occupiers of the Sudan, but recently he manifested a disposition to make peace with them. His many severe tussles with British soldiers had taught him a lesson, and as soon as he found himself in possession of certain districts, in Lobi, near the French territory, he sent messengers to Caudrelier, the chief of the French battalion, with instructions to make a treaty of peace. Caudrelier at once telegraphed to the French Minister of the Colonies at Paris, asking for instructions, and he was directed to entertain any propositions which Samory's representatives might make to him, but to take good care not to be caught in any trap. This last advice was given for the reason that Samory is known to be most wily and not very regardful of his promises.

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A SPARK CATCHER.

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.. Holiday .. Season ..

1897

1898

Our Eighth Annual Xmas Sale is now on. For eight years we have catered to the holiday trade of Moose Jaw and District. During hard times and good times we have never failed to show the choicest articles in presentation goods, and it is due the public to say they have appreciated our efforts, for every year we have been able to clear out our entire stock. For the season of 1897-'98 we have spared neither effort or money to get the cleanest, brightest and best stock we have ever shown, and in quantity in excess of any TWO PREVIOUS YEARS. In Japanese ware, Celluloid Goods, Leather Goods, and Silver Novelties we have something rich to show. Albums in Celluloid, Leather and Plush. In Books we have a very large variety including most of the popular writers for little folks. Bibles, Hymn and Prayer Books in beautiful binding, combined and separate. BOYS' OWN and GIRLS' OWN ANNUALS. We would like to urge the appropriateness of a nice bottle of perfume as an Xmas present and we flatter ourselves we are showing as fine a line of these goods as can be seen west of Toronto.

Xmas and New Year Cards.

TOYS ! TOYS !! TOYS !!
WE HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN THE CHILDREN.

For the Boys we have:

Hot air and steam engines (beauties that run), watches, tool boxes, sleighs, guns, drums, magic lanterns, etc.

Come with the crowds where the largest stock is kept. Make your selections early. We will ticket your purchases and store away until need them.

For the Girls we have:

Dolls, china sets, cradles, doll beds, toy furniture and an endless variety of everything to make little ones happy.

W. W. BOLE.

Booklets and Calendars.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1897

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The first of the season in the town hall on Wednesday night next.

Mrs Robt. McBride, Sr., of Caron, expected to leave for Ontario this week.

Jno. Winn left for Ontario this week on the C. P. R. mid-winter excursions.

Miss Clarke has a well assorted stock of toys and fancy goods for the Christmas trade.—ADVT.

Dr. Size, Dentist, will be in Moose Jaw at C. P. R. dining hall, Dec. 29, and 30 as usual.

Among those who attended court on Tuesday were Sheriff Benson, Dixie Watson, Norman McKenzie, and W. C. Hamilton, Q.C., all of Regina.

Mr. Harry Upex has secured the C. P. R. coal contract. Mr. Crawford's whereabouts is still a mystery, but it has been ascertained that he went south.

The Moose Jaw Rifle Association will hold a meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 29th, for the purpose of making arrangements for the holding of their annual ball.

Mr. A. M. Fraser, of the firm of Fraser & Cameron, Indian Head, was in town on Wednesday, getting the measurements for the office fittings for the Union Bank.

Messrs. W. J. Battell, M. Tebo, D. McLean, Thos. E. Battell, Henry Battell, R. Beard, F. W. Green, W. C. Sanders and Geo. Sharpe left for Regina last evening in connection with the Tebo Battell case.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Kate McCartney to Robert Franks, both of Buffalo Lake, on Tuesday, Dec. 28th. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the prospective bride's parents.

Rev. W. M. Burton, of Kenlis, who occupied the Presbyterian pulpit here for a short time last summer, was married to Miss Elizabeth S. Donald, of Annan, Ont., on Tuesday of last week. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. DuVal officiating in Winnipeg.

The Presbyterian Sunday School Xmas tree entertainment will be held next Wednesday, Dec. 22nd, in the town hall. The teachers have spared no pains or work in providing an excellent programme of suitable attractions for the occasion. The choruses, songs, recitations, etc., by the little ones will be interspersed with selections by the best local talent. Over double the amount of money expended last year has been given for prizes and presents for the little ones, and every possible effort made to make the entertainment the most successful of the season.

The Tebo Battell case came up for hearing on Tuesday before a jury comprising Messrs. T. W. Robinson (foreman), J. H. Smith, F. G. Herrier, O. B. Fysh, G. K. Smith, and J. U. Munns. The case occupied the entire day. After being out for two hours the foreman reported that his jury could not agree. The Judge dismissed the jury and granted a new trial which is being held at Regina today. A large number of witnesses were examined, amongst them being Donald McLean, who was arrested at Windsor on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, but the Crown has not yet pressed the case.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL IN CANADA

1898

Special Holiday DISCOUNT Sale !

TO CASH BUYERS.

10 PER CENT. Special Discount on all cash purchases during the balance of this month COMMENCING SATURDAY (December 11th). Buy your Xmas gifts now while our stock is complete of good and useful presents. We will prove to clothing buyers that we sell clothing cheaper than they can buy elsewhere. We are selling the best ready-to-wear-clothing that has ever been turned out. Material, workmanship, fit and finish are the very best. We have now placed on our centre table

350 MEN'S SUITS, SINGLE & DOUBLE BREAST.
200 BOYS SUITS, " "
150 CHILDREN'S SUITS, . . . TWO PIECES.

Made up in the newest and latest styles. Also a big assortment in Pea Jackets and Overcoats in all sizes.

MENS' FURNISHINGS.

FURS ! FURS ! FURS !

A large and varied assortment of the newest and noblest goods will be found here. Neckties in all the new styles and colors; prices from 5c. to \$1.00. Silk and cashmere mufflers in all the latest patterns; prices 25c. to \$2.50. Silk handkerchiefs in all sizes and colors; prices 15c. to \$1.25. Turnover night shirts; price \$1.00. White dress shirts; price 50c. to \$1.50. Kid gloves and mitts; price 75c. to \$1.50.

The high quality and excellent finish of our fur goods has won a wide spread reputation. We have still a nice lot of men's fur coats, ladies' jackets, caps, collars and gauntlets.

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS.

Our stock in this line is complete. We are showing a beautiful range in fancy slippers for the holiday trade

Now we have this End-of-the-Year-Sale with little prices to coax skeptics to come and see our goods and let us prove our claims.

— M. J. MCLEOD.

**Santa :::::
Claus**
IS DOING A RUSHING BUSINESS.

Before visiting the homes of the boys and girls he must call at

THE BAZAAR.

Leave Your Orders that We May Instruct Him.

Our Stock of

SLEIGHS, GAMES,
TOYS, BOOKS,
STATIONERY AND
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERY
SILKS, &c., &c. IS
NOW COMPLETE.

Miss Simpson

Xmas 1897. New Year '98.

OCTAVIUS FIELD

WHOLESALE DEALER & IMPORTER
OF WINDS, LIQUORS AND
CIGARS.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Bums, Ports, Sherries, Clapergues, Claret, Sauvignon, Bourdeaux, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Bass' Ale and Guinness' Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc.

Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 20 o'clock.

Octavius Field.

When you require anything in the Hardware Line go to G. K. Smith.

STRAY CATTLE.

Strayed from my premises (36, 17, 26) on Thursday, Dec 9th, 1897, 1 red cow, branded L on right hip, tag mark in ear (name, M. Latham, Boharm); and one dark red cow, head rope and strap on head; one roap steer, two years old; one white heifer, few red marks on body and over one eye. Any one knowing of their whereabouts will kindly leave word with E. A. Baker & Co. W. J. CARTER.

E. A. BAKER & CO.

Xmas Turkey

WHAT IS CHRISTMAS WITHOUT A TURKEY ?

We can safely say that we have now on hand as good a stock and as large an assortment as can be seen anywhere west of Winnipeg. Our Xmas meats are superb and calculated to win the Christmas trade. We have Turkeys, Chickens, Geese (wild and domestic), Ducks, Fish, sausage, lard, etc., etc., and in fact everything you can buy in a butcher shop. Our beef, pork and mutton is the best on the market, and our prices suit all. When shopping for Xmas give us a call.

John H. Smith.

Flour and Feed.

We have just received another large consignment of

STONWALL FLOUR, BREAD & SHORTS.

We are now prepared to fill all orders—small or great. The large amount of flour we have sold this fall is proof that we give satisfaction both in regard to price and quality. The farm trade catered to.

Robert Burnett.

THE GOODS YOU WANT.

Set with Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, and other stones. The neatest goods on the market. We also have a nice line of watches, silverware and gold spectacles. Call early and see our bargains.

J. U. MUNNS.

Sole agent for Bell Organs and Pianos.

Holiday Jewelry ! We Have It !

IN EVERY LINE AND STYLE.